TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Alabama Claims Question Before the British Peers.

The British Army Marching to the Abyssinian Highlands.

ABYSSINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. murch of the British Army for the High lands-The Troops "All Well."

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, March 27, 1868. Despatches just to hand from the British military epedition in Abyssinia report that the entire force, with the exception of a mountain battery and four anies of the Forty-fifth regiment of infantry, ind just left Zoula and commenced the march for blands of the country.

(The army was in good health and the general initary report is favorable.

The ascent to the highlands of Abyssinia is rearded here as a very difficult undertaking; but it is understood that General Napier's advance is by he safest and most easily traversed route—that on the east by Senafe and Doganta. The country is represented as being very variable in appearancefertile and extremely barren alternately-and some of the mountain passes formidable.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims Question Before th Peers-Lord Stanley on the Irish Church. LONDON, March 27, 1868. In the House of Lords this evening the question of

e Alabama claims came up and gave rise to some Earl Russell made a speech, in which he reviewed he relations of Great Britain and the United States during the war of rebellion and defended the policy oursued by him in the Confederate cruisers. ed by him in the case of the Alabama and other

Lord Cairns sustained the course of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, in the con troversy with the American government on the Ala

bama claims.

1. Lord Westbury defined the laws of England bearing upon the questions at issue and denied the jus-tice of the claims for indemnity urged by Mr.

ley gave notice that on Monday next he should offer a resolution that the consideration of the question of reform in the Irish Church establishment be left to the next Parliament.

Captain Deasy Not Arrested-Two Convict Fenians.

LONDON, March 27, 1868. There is no doubt that the officers who made an arrest at Salford the other day were imposed upon. It now appears that the person arrested was not the Fenian Captain Deasy, as at first supposed, although

The authorities are now fully satisfied that Deasy has successfully escaped to the United States.

The Fenians, Thompson and Mullady, who were tried for the murder of Police Sergeant Brett and conrvicted and afterwards reprieved, have been sen tenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life.

Military Operations Against Brigands. FLORENCE, March 27, 1868.

The government is taking active measures to revarious parts of the kingdom. A large body of troops is to be immediately put in readiness under General Pallavocini to operate against the outlaws in the province of Naples.

Admiral Farragut Again in Naple

NAPLES March 27, 1868. Admiral Farragut has returned to this city from ome. He will remain here a few days for repose fleet for Constantinople.

BELGIUM.

Coal Miners' "Strike"-The Rioters Fired on

by the Troops. LONDON, March 27, 1868. Despatches have been received here stating that strike has occurred among the operatives of the coamines at Charleroi, in Belgium. The discontented workmen assembled in a body and soon became riotous. The authorities found it necessary to call out the troops to repress the disorder. After the rioters had been warned to desist and disperse they were at last fired upon by the soldiers, and many of

them killed and wounded. The latest telegrams announce that the riot has been suppressed, and that the town is tranquil.

The Civil Marriage Law Bill.

LONDON, March 27, 1868. The report telegraphed from Vienna a day or two go that the Civil Marriage bill had finally passed both houses of the Reichsrath was premature. Some Upper House, and the bill was returned to the Lower House for its concurrence. These amendments were agreed to to-day by the lower branch of the Reichsrath, and the bill as amended now stands passed by both houses, and only awaits the assent of the Emperor to become a law.

FRANCE.

The Bank Return-Flow of Specie to Paris. PARIS, March 27, 1868. The regular weekly statistics of the condition of the Bank of France are officially made public to-day. The strong inward flow of specie still continues, and the amount on hand, according to the report, is nearly 9,000,000 francs greater than last week.

SPAIN.

Naval Compensation to Great Britain. MADRID, March 27, 1868. The Spanish Cortes has passed a bill granting in-

THE NEW DOMINION.

nerican Silver Proposed as a Legal Tender The Fenian Convicts-Intended Repeal of OTTAWA, CANADA WEST, March 27, 1868.

it was the intention of the government to introte was the intention of the government to introvery soon a bill making American silver a legal er up to a certain amount, at such rates as the amment in council may determine.

In the papers laid before the House regarding see of the Rev. John McMahon and other Fenian lers in Canada is a letter dated January 11, to Jone from the Duke of Buckingham, in which ter says that her Majesty's government would sustified in mitigating their sentences.

In the determinent has resolved to reput the determinent of the property of the

the House yesterday the Hon. Mr. Rose said

Answick and Nova Scotia.

Anderstood that the government will yield to the soft the life insurance companies and sociosits of \$00,000, to be held by the government will prove the decarding to the annual receipts until \$10 has been deposited, and the deposits to be manominion stock except in the case of American nies, from whom American securities may be be.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Tehuantepee Railway to be Begun-

Among the passengers who have arrived here on the way to Mexico is Mr. La Sére, president of the

Tehuantepec Railway Company. He goes hence to complete arrangements for builting the road.

Señor Ignacio Aguilar y Marocho, who represented the Mexican empire at Rome from April 17, 1864, un-til near the end of the empire, has been imprisoned

at the capital for alleged complicity in the late insur

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Diplomatic Correspondence on Maximilian's

Diplomatic Correspondence on Maximilian's

Execution.

Washington, March 27, 1888.

The following is a translation from the official paper of the Mexican government of February last:—

We are informed that Mr. Romero has in print and is about to publish the correspondence of the Mexican Legation at Washington with the Department of Foreign Affairs of the republic and the State Department of the United States on the capture, trial and execution of Don Fernando Maximiliano, of Hapsburg, which will make a volume of three or four hundred pages in quarto. We insert here the following preface to said correspondence:—

Mexico, Feb. 12, 1888.

The execution of Don Fernando Maximiliano has been, without doubt, one of the most notable events of the present time, not only because it was a just chastisement that fell on one of those persons who by their origin and position consider themselves in this world entitled to impunity, but also because it defled the most powerful nations of Western Europe. The impression this event made abroad can scarcely be Imagined here. The consequences that have followed and will follow it have been and will be also of the greatest importance. Scarcely had this memorable event taken place when several of the foreign governments hastened to publish the diplomatic correspondence of their chanceries on this subject. The execution took place on the 19th of June, 1867, and on the 8th of July the United States Congress asked the President, Andrew Johnson, for any correspondence the American government might have bearing on this grave subject. It was sent by the State Department on the 18th and published soon after by Congress. Notwithstanding the importance of this event, which was greater for Mexico than for any other nation, including France and Austria, no other official public calton has been made hitherto on it, except the very incomplete one contained in a number of the official paper of San Luis Potos, which was issued on the same day of the execution, and a memorandum of Maximilian's counse

osed Terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Guaymas-A Plan Among High States-Differences Among the Civil and Mill SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1868.

Advices from Sonora represent that there is con-iderable excitement at Guaymas in regard to the location at that point of the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad. A survey of the port has been

Governor McCormick, of Arizona, is said to have ortance of Sonora.

ence with General McDowell, and it is believed a plan is maturing for annexation to the United States. The cotton crop of Sonora the present year is a suc-Juarez has appointed Jesus Garcia Morales com-

Juarez has appointed Jesus Garcia Morales commanding general of Sonora, entirely separating the military and civil government. Trouble is anticipated in consequence, Morales having already interfered with the plans of Pesquiera.

Lower California advices state that the law abolishing servitude for debt, which passed the last Legislature, meets with opposition in the rural districts. Rumors of a revolution are rife.

Complaints are made of the discrimination of the Mexican government in favor of European commerce. Many foreign cargoes have been entered at

Mexican government in layor of European commerce. Many foreign cargoes have been entered at Guaymas and other ports at a reduction of one-half the duties, thus destroying American trade.

It is stated that the United States Guif squadron has entered into competition with the British fleet for the transportation of speciesand buillon.

The mining interests of Lawer California are progressing slowly; eighty-fleet thousand dollars were shipped by the last steamet. It is the intention of the government to establish a mint at La Paz.

PORTO RICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Nova Scotian Crew Sived by an American Brk.

EAVANA, March 28 1868. The brig Thomas Turnet las arrived at Mayaguez with the crew of the Cotnum, bound for New York,

which was lost at sea. [The brig Thomas Turull of New Haven, Conn. and the schooner Cotnam of Windsor, N. S., ar likely the vessels referred t(above.—ED. HERALD.]

ST. DOMINGO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Cabral's Debts Temponrily Outlawed-Refugees to Remain in the Consulates or Leave

The siege of St. Domingo ity has ruined the place. San Carlos has decreed the labilities of ex-President Cabral to be invalid until the Legislature discriminate thereon. He has also probleted the refugees who are sheltered in the consulars from remaining in the

republic.
Generals Mocion and Crios Baez are expected from Hayti.

ILLINDIS.

The Chicago Exchange-Resolutions Relative to the Eric Relway War.

Citcaco, March 27, 1868.

The following resolutions were read on 'Change to-day; they will come up for nal action to-morrow:— The following resolutions were read on 'Change to-day; they will come up for mal action to-morrow:

Whereas the question of cheap transportation is one of vital importance to be productive interests of the Northwest, and whereas the construction of competing lines of railroad fem the West to the seaboard has always been regrided by us as a means to secure the end and consideation for which important rights have been surredered; therefore,

Resolved, That we canno view with indifference the efforts now being madeby the chief manager of one of the most importat of these lines, by the means and influence whid the New York Central Railroad furnishes, to control the travel and commerce of the Northwest.

Resolved, That we herely pledge our sympathy, influence and patronage testuch lines of traffic, conducted on their own meris, as will afford us the cheapest and most expectious routes to the seaboard market.

Resolved, That in the adgment of this Board of Trade the toils on produce exacted on the Eric Canal are extortionate, and calculated toward diverting commerce from the lakes to the Mississippi river route, and that, hwever eligible the route through Central New York to the seaboard may be exteemed, it is not so clibic as to be beyond the reach of competition, as he managers may realize when too late to retrieve their error, for long forbearance is not acquiesceic in extortion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arraignment of British Seamen in Beston for Alleged Maslaughter.

Boston, March 27, 1803. Charles Henry Macloon and Nicholas Kearney, the master and first mate of the British ship Themis, were arraigned in the Mutcipal Court to-day charged with mansaughter in casing the death of Charles Edwih Hooper. The accused pleaded not guity and were held to ball in the san of \$8,000 each for trial.

GEORGIA.

ocrutic State Executive Com Advice to the Democrats of the State.

Macon, March 27, 1868. The Democratic Central Executive Committee ad ourned this morning. The following resolution omprises the material part of their act

Resolved, That for reasons founded alike on the illegitimacy of its origin and its odious character, we urge upon our friends throughout the state sternly to oppose, by all lawful means, on the hustings and at the polls, a ratification of the instrument recently promulgated at Atlanta as a constitution for

we trige upon our irrents introgues the sternly to oppose, by all lawful means, on the hustings and at the polls, a ratification of the instrument recently promulgated at Atlanta as a constitution for Georgia; but,

Whereas the Atlanta constitution may be imposed upon us, notwithstanding our opposition thereto, and in that event it will be of vital importance to all the people of Georgia to have good and sound men to administer the Stale government under it; and whereas the Hon. Augustus Reese has declined the candidacy for Governor of Georgia, tendered him by this committee, and it is deemed impracticable from want of time to hold a nominating convention in which all parts of the State shall be fairly and fully represented; and whereas, owing to disfranchisement and other causes, numerous and serious embarrassments surround the question of a strict party nomination for Governor at the present time; for these reasons.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee of the democratic party deem it unadvisable to make any nomination for Governor at the approaching election, and advise and urge the democrats and conservatives of the State to cast their votes a unit for the independent candidate now in the field, the Hon. David irwin. We are satisfied that he holds no views inimical to the honor or welfare of Georgia. We confide in his ability, integrity and devotion to his State, and in these have a guarantee that if elected he will administer the government solely in the interests of the people.

Resolved, That our friends throughout the State are urged to bring into the field in every county and Senatorial district good and true men for the Legislature, in every case selecting candidates who are registered voters, as we are advised that none others will be allowed to take their seats.

LOUISIANA.

The Coming Election-Order from the Gene

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1868. General Buchanan has issued an order for an election in Louisiaña for members of the House of Representatives of the United States and such State, judicial, parish and municipal officers as provided for by the constitution to be submitted. This election is to be in all respects part of the election heretofore ordered in special orders March 11 (subject only to such modifications as may be required by act of Cougress), under which it is ordered that ballots for or against the constitution shall have on them the names of the several officers voted for, and the returns of the elections shall be made to the Commanding General. General Buchanan has issued an order for an elec-

manding General.

The river is at a stand three feet and ten inches below the high water mark of 1862.

The Galveston steamer Arladne, reported to have been wrecked, has arrived here safely.

ARKANSAS.

The Election-Defeat of the Constitution Indi-

Cated-Frauds Reported.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27, 1868. special despatch to the Avalanche from Little Rock to-day says that incomplete returns from four-fifths of the counties indicate the defeat of the con-stitution by not less than 7,000 votes.

The Gazette to-day contains affidavits of oters showing that heavy frauds have been practised in John county by the registers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

Verdict for \$6,284 Against an Insurance Com-

Aaron A. Degraw vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.-This suit, which has occupied the attencompany.—This suit, which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court, Circuit, for the past two days, was concluded yesterday afternoon and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed, in the sum of \$6,284 70. The plaintiff brought the suit to recover the amount of an insurance policy held in the National Fire Insurance Company on his residence and furniture, which were destroyed by fire on the night of May 3, 1867, near the village of Jamaica, L. I. The action in question is one of a series of similar suits pending against the American, Firemen's, Grocers', Mechanics' and Metropolitan insurance companies, amounting in the total to about \$31,000. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified as to the correctness of the schedule of articles and their value put in testimony on behalf of the plaintiff. Experts were placed on the stand, who testified as to the value of articles of furniture and other household appurtenances. The defence claimed that these had depreciated in value very materially since 1859, and that the wear sustained from constant use also deteriorated from the valuation. In support of this theory it was cited that carpets bought for \$1 70 at that time were now sold for \$3.50, and that it was in these advanced rates that the valuation had been placed on the schedule. The company, it was averred, was only responsible for the cash value of the property destroyed, and that the valuation put upon them was fraudulent, and they regretted their inability to produce witnesses in court to show this fact, the latter having absented themselves for some cause unknown. The defence also set forth that the fire was incendiary, and that while the character of the plaintiff was above suspicion that of the presidents of the insurance companies was also unquestionable, and that such men would not be likely to establish such at tion of the Supreme Court, Circuit, for the past two

above suspicion that of the presidents of the insurance companies was also unquestionable, and that such men would not be likely to establish such a line of defence without having sufficient evidence upon which to base it. Plaintiff had not performed his duty and they had not agreed to replace anything, but simply to repay the cash value of the property destroyed.

The plaintiff claimed that they had more witnesses than was necessary, and that so far from the existence of any possibility of the configeration being by his procurement, Mr. Derraw had himself offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person who set fire to the house. The value of the house and appurtenances was shown to be \$35,000, and the value of furniture alone to be \$17,000, yet all that was asked upon the latter was \$11,000. The house was claimed to be worth \$20,000.

The court charged the jury briefly on the subject, and after retiring for about ten minutes they returned with a verdict for the plaintiff. Of the amount of the policy in question, \$3,000 is on the house, \$3,000 on the furniture, and \$284 70 is the amount of interest due plaintiff to March, 27, 1868.

RROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY .- The person accused of Thomas S. Cassidy, who was arrested in New York on Thursday last, was arraigned before Judge Troy yesterday and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge for which he was indicted previous to the commission of the alleged forcers.

OLD RUSE REVIVED .- Still another storekeeper has OLD RUSE REVIVED.—Still another storekeeper has been victimized by a very antiquated specimen of artful dodgery. Yesterday a man, about thirty-eight years of age, well dressed, visited the grocery store of J. Conners, No. 138 Smith street, and purchased four dollars' worth of groceries which he desired to be sent to a certain house, together with change for a fifty dollar bill, which was the smallest amount he possessed. A boy was sent in accordance with the instructions of the strange customer and was met on the way by the purchaser, who told him to take the articles into the house, and taking the change, \$46, from the boy, said he would bring him the fifty dollar bill in a few minutes. This was the last seen of the taker.

ROBBERY BY A BOARDER.—On Sunday last Mr. Richard Rea, residing at 161 Atlantic street, was robbed of about \$500 in money by David Mayer, a person boarding in the house at the time. The accused fied to Canada, from whence he wrote to Mr. Res notifying him of his whereabouts and informing him that it was useless to institute further search for him. The police were informed of the circumstances of the case as soon as it was discovered, but withheld information of the theft from the press with the view of furthering the measures instituted by them for the arrest of Mayer. The accused is about twenty-six years of age, a Pole, and of fair address.

INQUEST BEFORE CORONER SMITH.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Francis ROBBERY BY A BOARDER .- On Sunday last Mr.

INQUEST BEFORE CORONER SMITH.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Francis McCluskey, a boy seven years of age, who was drowned by failing into a well in a lot between Vanderbilt and Clinton avenues. The evidence showed that the deceased was running across the lot on Tuesday morning with two other boys, when he stipped on a sheet of ice which surrounded an old well, and was precipitated twenty feet, to the bottom of the well. When assistance was procured by his companions life was extinct. There was no covering on the well, and the land had been recently purchased by a Mr. Pycburn, who has not yet taken possession of the ground. The jury after a brief deliberation found that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally drowned in a well on the premises in question, and censuring the owner or owners of said premises for not having the lot properly fenced and enclosed.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF PORT-

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF PORTLAND.—Mr. Jacob McLeilan, recently elected Mayor of Portland, delivered his inangural address before the city government of that city Monday evening. He stated that the actual funded debt of the city February 29, 1848, was \$1,351,817 13. At a low estimate the city, in its corporate capacity, owns real and personal property of not less than \$1,000,000 in value. The valuation of real and personal estates for taxable purposes on April 1, 1807, was \$23,313,346, being only \$800,270 less than for the year 1866, notwithstanding the calamitous fire of that year. The State valuation for taxable purposes in 1867–88 was \$17,850,000.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Interesting Proceedings in the Legislature.

DEFEAT OF THE ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

Passage of the Areade Underground Railroad Bill in the Assembly.

Deadlock in the Senate on the Metropolitan Excise Bill.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Termination of the Eric Railroad War-Re view of the Contest-The Defeat of the Drew of the "Ring"-The Sudden and Terrible Awakening from a Golden Dream.

The Eric Railroad war is at an end so far as the State Legislature is concerned. The Railroad Com mittee, through their chairman, Mr. Prince, of Erie reported adversely this morning on the bill of Mr. Bristol, of Wyoming, to legalize the acts of the directors of the Eric Railroad, and the report was agreed to by a vote of 83 yeas to 32 nays, only thirteen nbers being absent or "dodging." The fulness of the vote shows the deep interest taken in the sub

The fight over the bill, brief as it was, forms one of

the most interesting episodes in the history of the Legislature. It was a bright, redeeming feature in the stupidly monotonous and forcedly virtuous career of the present session. The bill was first introduced on the night of Friday, the 13th inst., and after two readings was referred to the Committee on Railroads. There was but a slim attendance of members when the bill was presented, so that its merits were no generally discussed until the Monday following, to the members began to "take sides." The bill was introduced under republican auspices, and last comprises republicans almost entirely. The first break in the republican line was made through a him such members as he could. Another inroad was made by the republicans in the "grand ring" which embraces representatives from both parties. It was evident from the beginning that the bill was not capable of success as a political measure. The inand a perfect swarm of these adjuncts to legislation to work by the Eric interest. The tools employed worked zealously, and while the legal thunder of the Vanderbilt party was being hurled at the committee they so far succeeded as to obtain a majority who were pledged to stand by the bill. Fabulous amounts were promised or were said to be awaiting the friends of the bill. It was even stated that the Drew party were willing to spend \$2,000,000 to insure the success of the measure. There had been an almost lenten fast in the Legislature in the matter of jobs. The "boys" were poor and hungry after the long abstinence of the session. How beautiful, then, the prospect which the Eric contest opened up to them! How they gloated over the deemed a fair and legitimate subject for plunder. Two great speculators were seeking to get the adbe bled from them would be honestly earned. The prize was so great, again, that "the boys" were anxious to bag it all, and they had determined to do no business through the lobby, but go straight to neighbor that he feared the humiliating trick of being "soid out." "Rings" of two and three and more were formed for protection. In fact, the "boys" were divided late "rings" throughout the House. The "grand ring" was feared particularly, and a caucus

at Stanwix Hall was held by outsiders, where an at Stanwix Hall was held by outsiders, where an "opposition ring" was formed for protection against the leaders. The scenes at this time were quite curious. All other business was neglected and a few sly ones managed to advance their bills in the general disregard of the regular routine. Knots and groups were gathered about the hallways and cloakrooms talking in undertones. When night came the hotels were crowded and groups of half a dozen, more or less, were going about from room to room learning the news or trying to ascertain each other's position. The prices to be demanded occasioned a great deal of debate. Some cheap-rated fellows suggested \$1,000 a head, but they were smiled at for their lack of boldness and for their unsophisticalness. The rate vibrated between \$2,000 and \$3,000. and some were unwilling for their unsophisticainess. The rate vibrated between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and some were unwilling to say anything less than \$4,000. The Drew men promised \$1,000—\$500 down and \$500 when the bill became a law. The latter proviso was too old a trick, many had been "there before," to quote their mystical way of expressing themselves. The words are not very luminous to people generally, but the lobbyists understood them. The Drew men at the outset thus won for themselves a reputation for cheapness which was fatal to their cause. The paltry offer of \$1,000 (only half cash) was contemned in view of the magnificent proportions of the wealth of Commodore Vanderbill. The friends of the latter, however, had not entered this portion of the field of battle; but they were expected, and so the first offer was none the less refused. Thus the canvass went on until the last of the legal arguments had been heard and both parties had rested their case before the committee.

nad not entered this portion of the field of battle; but they were expected, and so the first ofer was none the less refused. Tous the canvass went on until the last of the legal arguments had been heard and both parties had rested their case before the committee.

The committee withdrew, and the result of their deliberations was anxiously awaited. The excitement during their silence was like that over the session of a jury when "out" in a great trial. The committee were tardy in making up their minds, and the more impatient had determined to take the bill out of their hands by a vote of the House. It leaked out that up to yesterday they stood four for Vanderbilt, or adverse to the bill, and three for Drew, or in favor of it, So far as the outside world may judge such was undoubtedly the status of the committee on the subject.

The "ring," in the meantime, had become impatient over the felay of the committee, and they obtained the introduction of the oill in the upper house. Two causes existed for this, in the first piace, the "ring" up stairs were jealous of their compeers down stairs. If the bill were not passed in the lower house there would be no chance whatever for a participation in the spoils. Secondity, if the bill were introduced up stairs it could be defeated in the Vanderbilt interest first or passed afterward in the Drew interest. In short, it was a goid mine which they were unwilling to let the "ring" down stairs work alone. Hence its sudden advent on the tapis of the Senate chamber.

Things were in this condition until last night, when two starding rumors terrided all sides and parties. They were that Vanderbils and Drew had come to a compromise in New York, and that the lobyists in the latter interest had suddenly withdrawn. A howl of indignation west up all round. Some more shrewd than others made a rush for the subordinate lobuylast and wished to close with them on the terms proposed—\$350 cash down—but the terms proposed—\$350 cash down—but the terms were no longer offered. Dismay and distractio

too late in the session to hope for any compromise which will relieve the liquor dealing interest.

THE STREET CLEANING INVESTIGATION.
The investigating committee inaugurated by Senator Creamer in relation to the cleaning of the streets in the city of New York will make a report in a few days. The committee unanimously condemn the present system and recommend additional legislation in order that the city may escape in the future the disgraceful condition in which it was kept during the past win.er. They suggest that the contract shall be so amended as to provide for the removal of snow from the principal streets immediately after it falls, and that Broadway in particular, being the main thoroughfare of the city, should always be kept free from any snow, ice or filth. They recommend also that additional power be conferred on the Street Cleaning Commission to make new contracts in case it will be found for the interest of the city to cancel the present one. All streets are to be cleaned at least twice a week, and the owners or occupants of dwellings are required in every instance to keep the guters clear in front of their residence or place of business. The committee also strongly urge the necessity of preventing the railroad companies from throwing snow from their tracks on the streets through which they run.

EROOKLYN.

Mr. C. L. Smith introduced a bill to-day which pro-

EQUAL RATES OF PERBIAGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. C. L. Smith introduced a bill to-day which proposes to compel the ferries on the upper part of the East river to charge not more than the rates now charged by the Fulton Ferry Company.

CIVIC AND RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.

Mr. M. C. Murphy introduced a bill giving civic and religious societies in the city of New York power and authority to celebrate their anniversaries by marching through the streets of New York, subject to the regulations and ordinances of the Common Council. This is a meritorious measure and shows that Colonel Murphy is watching the interests of his constituents. It is intended, we presume, to prevent Superintendent Kennedy from interfering on St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Bergen also introduced a bill to amend the law of 1867 so as to forbid the police interfering with processions on the 22d of Pebruary, 17th of March, 4th of July and the 25th of November.

CALENDAR OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals to-morrow is Nos. 17½, 25, 27, 23, 29, 33, 36, 33, 40, 41, 42, 115, 116, 117, 118.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

BILLS ORDERED TO THE THIRD READING. Incorporating the Rochester Bridge Company; ng the charter of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company: the Town of West Farms Boule vard bill; for the establishment of a nautical school; authorizing the Utica Common Council to borrow \$15,000; amending the Brooklyn (E. D.) Fire lyn; incorporating the Brooklyn Eye and Ear infirmary; incorporating the Free Will Baptist General Conference of North America; for the relief of certain religious societies in New York, Westchester and Kings counties; authorizing the prisoners sentenced in Kings county for less than five years to be confined in the Kings County Penitentiary; extending the time for the construction of the Grand Hotel; authorizing certain life insurance companies to make annual dividends; incorporating the Commercial Agency and Credit Guarantee Company; amending the New York Common School Law by allowing \$10 per head on the average attendance of pupils.

ance of pupits,

BILLS REPORTED.

Against incorporating the Toutine Association, which was agreed to; authorizing the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Court to take adda. ers of the United States Circuit Court to take addid-vits and acknowledgments, which was laid on the table; incorporating the American Trading Com-pany of Borneo, which was laid on the table; fixing the hours during which the offices of county cierks and registers shall be kept open, which was laid on the table; relative to the power and duties of the RECORDER OF TRADES OF THE WASHINGTON, Which was laid on the table.

Recorder and City Judge of New York, which was laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Geneva Savings Bank; authorizing the Fishkill Savings Bank to invest in certain town bonds; changing the name of the New York Ladies' Educational Union; incorporating the Ursuline Convent; extending the time three years for the completion of the New York and Housalonic Railroad; authorizing the authorities of the town of Yonkers to convey certain lands to the Yonkers Hospital Association; the West Farms and New Rochelle Town Hall bills; incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Rochester; lucorporating the Niagara Water Works Company; amending the charter of Buffalo relative to department expenses and unpaid taxes; authorizing the extension of Dock street, Yonkers, to the New York city line; amending the charter of Syracuse by requiring the tax rolls to be completed by the 18th of December; amending the certificates of incorporation of the Central Virginia Copper and Gold Mining and Smelting Company.

pany.

STATE AID FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. O'DONNELL, of the Finance Committee, reported against granting State aid to the Southern Central Italiroad, the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg, and Lake Ontario Shore Railroads. The report was disagreed to and the bills referred to the Committee of the Whole, also for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. O'DONNELL also reported in favor of appropriating \$250,000 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Referred.

road. Referred.

THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties be discharged from the consideration of Assembly bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, and that the same be advanced to the Committee of the Whole. Lost by 14 to 14, the Lieutenant Governor giving the casting vote in the negative.

Mr. Folger moved to lay the motion on the table

ASSEMBLY. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BERGER-Regulating street processions in By Mr. MURPHY-Authorizing parades of societies

in the streets of New York. By Mr. P. BURNS-To regulate the fire limits of By Mr. P. Borss-To regulate the Commercial Agency and Credit Guaranty Company of New York. By Mr. W. S. Andrews-To authorize a change of the route of the railroad in Bergen street, Brooklyn. By Mr. IRVING-Authorizing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks. By Mr. Kiernan-To amend the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Petroleum Storage Floating Company.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To regulate the leasing of stands and stalls in the public markets of New York city. By Mr. CAMPBELL—To incorporate the Rochester Bridge Company.

and stalls in the public markets of New York city.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To incorporate the Rochester Bridge Company.

By Mr. Tower—To incorporate the Chenango Valley Savings Bank; also the Pawners' Savings Bank in New York.

By Mr. Penyield—To amend the Yonkers-village charter; also to incorporate the Burglars' Insurance Company of New York; also to amend the charter of the Franklin Insurance Company.

By Mr. Ferral—To amend the charter of New York to provide for the election of a Board of Assistant Aldermen in the place of Councilmen.

By Mr. Kiernas—To amend the charter of New York to provide for the election of a Board of Assistant Aldermen in the place of Councilmen.

By Mr. Kiernas—To authorporate the Depositors' Loan Institution of New York.

By Mr. Bentit, To incorporate the new Health and Accident Insurance Company.

By Mr. G. L. SMITH—To regulate ferries between New York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. Jones—To authorize the Street Commissioner to make a contract for filling in a certain lot on the south side of Manhattan street.

By Mr. Lawrence—in relation to the storage of combustible maternals in New York.

DEFFAT OF THE ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Railroads, made a unanimous report against the bill legalizing the acts of the directors of the Eric Railway Company.

Mr. Gleason moved to lay the report on the table,

pany.
Mr. Gl.Rason moved to lay the report on the table,
which was lost by a vote of 31 to 85.
The report was then agreed to by a vote of 83 to 32.
Recess until evening. THE ARCADE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD BILL PARSED. On motion of Mr. SELKEG, the House went into

Railroad bill. The names of several corporators meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose, may increase the capital stock of the company to en million dellars, which was carried.

Committee of the Whole on the Arcade Underground

Progress was reported, when Mr. Pirrs moved to order the bill to a third reading, which was carried.

Mr. Pirrs moved that the bill be now read a third time, which was carried, and the bill was passed by

time, which was carried, and the bill was passed by yeas 101, nay 1.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.
To authorize the removal of Genesee College from Lima to Syracuse; to incorporate the Security Savings Bank at Buffalo.

SUPREME COURT MEPORTER.

Mr. O'REILLY moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a Supreme Court reporter. It was taid on the table.

Mr. Riley introduced a bill to open, widen and battend Amity street.

The House adjourned.

Edward C. Gabaudan.

Lieutenant Gabaudan, of the marine corps, died in this city on Wednesday last, in his twenty-fifth year of age. He entered the service as Second Lieu ant March 18, 1864, and after being stationed for some time at the barracks in Washington he made his first cruise on the fiagship Hartford, in 1865, in the Asiatic squadrou. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant July 27, 1866. In May, 1867, he returned to the United States and has been stationed at the Marine Barracks, Brookiyn, up to the time of his demise. He was an active and efficient officer.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 27—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 a 93½ for money and account. United States five-twenties 72½, filliods central 89½. Eric Railway shares 46, Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds 29½.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 27—5 P. M.—United States bonds closed firm at 75½ a 75½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed buoyant at the following authorized quotations:—Middling uplands, 10½d. a 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10½d. a 10½d. The sales of to-day foot up 18,000 bales. Girculars issued to-day give as the total stock of cotton of all sorts, affoat and bound to this port, at 312,000 bales. Of this amount it is estimated that at least 150,000 bales are on the way from the United States.

TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL March 27.—Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarms is advancing.

LIVERPOOL BEREDSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 P. M.—The market closed strong at the following quotations:—Corn. 42s. 3d. Wheat, 16s. for white California and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 42s. 2d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Flour, 37s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL. PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 P. M.—Reef, 190s. Pork. 79s. Lard. 62s.

378. 0d.
LIVERPOOL. PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL,
MARCH 27—5 P. M.—Beef, 1208. POFK, 798. Lard, 628.
Cheese, 55s. 6d. Bacon, 448.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March
27—5 P. M.—Sugar, 25s. 6d. Rosin, common, 6s. 9d.;
medium, 12s. Turpentine, 34s. Tailow, 44s. 9ds
Refined petroleum, 1s. 3d. Spirits petroleum, 1s.
Linseed cakes, £10 15s.
PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 27—Evening—The petroleum market closed firm. Standard
white, 44f.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The Royal Mail steamship Russia, Captain Cook, of the Cunard line, which left New York on the 18th Inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning after an unusualy rapid passage. After the usual short delay for the landing of the London and Continental passengers and mails the Russia proceeded to Liverpool, where she will be due in a few hours.

GLASGOW, March 27.—The steamship Europa, Captain Craig, of the Anchor line, which left New York on the 14th inst., was signalled in the Clyde at an early hour this morning on the way to this port.

Kaldenberg's Celebrated Meerschaum Pipes, John street, 23 Wall street, 717 Broadway.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Coconine

A Hat!-A Hat!-A Gentleman Is Always nown by his taste in bats, and the natural inference is that

he must be a ge-tleman whose hat is as unimpeachable as if is came from KNOX, the hatter of New York. Everybody knows that KNOX is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, the place to get an excellent hat of the latest style. A. A.—Ward's Cloth Lined Paper Collars and Cuffs.—To be had everywhere. Manufactory 387 Broadway, New York.

A.—Treatise on the Hair, Free to All, Given away at the drug stores and at my office. Sent by mail free. Teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair and restores graphalt to its original color.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 1,123 Broadway.

A.—The Great American Consumptive Remo-—Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the Laggs will care ughs, Colds, Bronchitts and all lung diseases. For sale at ug store, Herald Building. B. B. BUY BURKE'S BURKE'S Spring style Dress Hat, now ready for delivery. BURKE can be consulted on head gear at the old stand, 125 Fulton street. Sun building. His prices are decidedly popular.

Beware of Bogus Dr. Hunters.—The City and country are full of knaves, up to every trick to rob the Doctor of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physican. He has no other olice but No. 3 Division street, where for over thirty years, he has saved the lives of thousands and restored them to health, strength, vigor and their original purity. Open from 9 A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. Not open on

Be Sure and Call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the fac-simile of "Curts & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the ord. The only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-cour. Factory 16 Bond street. Cristadoro's Hair Dyc.—The Best Ever nanufactured. Wholesale and retail; also applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Choice Seeds, Plants and Trees.—Priced descriptive catalogues grais. Freight paid to Boston and New York. B. M. WATSON, Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hat

Rassays for Young Men on the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the hu-mano view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address Howard Association, box F, Pafia-delphia, Fa. Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand.—Manu-actured by A. M. FOOTE & CO, 105 John street, New York.

Furniture Coverings.

BROCATEL, REP, TERRY, &C.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., 447 Broads Genin, 513 Broadway.—Spring Fashie

Lace Curtains.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., 447 Broadway. Mrs. M. G. Brown's Poor Richard's Eye Water.—Lifts Sunken Eyes, strengthens Weak Eyes, clears Jim Eyes. To be had of all Druggists at 25c. per bottle,

Printing of Every Description Executed with neatness and despatch, and at lower rates than elsewhere, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. nformation furnished. The highest rates paid for Dooublon and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. ewing Machine War. Sewing Machine War.
A notice appeared in the papers of the 28th inst. cautioning the public against purchasing sewing machines manufactured and sold by the Empire Sewing Machine Company, the Atoa. Company and the Finkle & Lyon Company, signed by the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Manufacturing Companies and the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.

We, the undersigned, have this day obtained from Host Jasper W. Gilbert, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, an injunction against the said Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer companies restraining them from any further publication or caution to the public against the purchase of our machines. Suit will at once be commenced through our counsel for damages to our business and agents that we are in carnest in resisting the excititant deriands of a gigantic monopoly for a further royalty apon patents alleged to be infringed by us. We deny any and all such alleged infringements, and to hereby notify all our patrons and agents that we shall protect them to the quiet and undisturbed use of our machines.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

J. E. HRAUNSDORF & CO., Proprietors of the Ætna.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1888.

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